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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 34, Iss. 8)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION

Vol. XXXIV, No. 8

Jersey City, N. J., April 15, 1952

Price 10 Cents

ILGWU on TV

"With These Hands"

The ILGWU film starring Sam Levene, Arlene Francis and Joseph Wiseman will be seen by millions of TV viewers in coming weeks. This is your chance to see this great movie about the life of an ILGWU member.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Saturday, Apr. 19 at 12:30 P.M. — WDEL-TV (Channel 7)

CHICAGO, ILL.—Sunday, Apr. 20 at 10 A.M. — WNBQ (Channel 5)

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Sunday, Apr. 20 at 1:30 P.M. — KNBH (Channel 4)

LANCASTER, PA. (Harrisburg, York, Lebanon, Reading) — Saturday, Apr. 26 at 10:30 A.M. — WGAL-TV (Channel 4)

MIAMI, FLA.—Sunday, Apr. 27 at 12 noon — WTVJ (Channel 4)

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Sunday, May 4 at 3 P.M. — WNBK— (Channel 4)

Tell your friends, relatives and neighbors about these telecasts.

Tune in!

NEW INSTITUTE CLASS SELECTED; SESSIONS TO BEGIN IN MID-MAY

The final examination of applicants for the third class of the ILGWU "Training" Institute was completed Mar. 6. Individual results of the interviews will be forwarded this week to the applicants. The third class is scheduled to start May 18, according to Arthur A. El. (Continued on Page 2)

Russels Workers Awarded \$2 and \$3 Raises by Arbitrator

Upward wage adjustments of \$2 and \$3 have been authorized by Imperial Chairman Bud A. Rosenfield for 30 workers employed at Russels Fifth Ave. and Russels Store. It is announced by Lester Gervin, manager of Local 34, Ladies' Tailors, Outfit Dressmakers and Alteration Workers.

The union pressed for the increase under the escalator clause in its agreement with the firm. When the firm rejected the request appeal was made to the Imperial chairman.

The wage board is effective as of Mar. 17, according to Manager Rosenfield, and presses positive a 37 increase.

\$120,500 'Dimes' Collection Smashes All Union Records

BIG JERSEY SHOWER CURTAIN FIRM GIVES GO-AHEAD ON PACT

Pushing forward with its organization drive, Local 34, Rubberized Novelty Workers, this week brought standard union benefits to the workers employed by the largest shower curtain manufacturer in the New York area. After a six-week campaign, Manager Daniel Musavita reports, the Para Manufacturing Co. of Newark, N. J., has agreed to sign a pact with the union. The (Continued on Page 5)

ILG Research Dept. Aided 989 Workers On Benefit Claims

The multiplication of difficulties facing workers seeking their full unemployment, social security and disability benefits are reflected in the direct aid given to individual workers by the ILGWU Research Department during a recent six-month period. It is reported by Dr. Lerner Taper, the department's director.

In the period studied the department handled 989 individual cases involving benefits. In a comparable period the previous year it processed 719 cases. Proceedings of appeals by workers rose under the influence of the Wagner-Seymour law in New York from 213 to 321 cases.

ILGWU members have continued their steady advance in contributions to the March of Dimes by chalking up the record high of \$120,489.44 in the drive which ended last month. It is announced by Executive Secretary Frederick F. Umhey. This compares with the total of \$112,884.92 donated in 1951 and \$102,561 given by garment workers in 1950.

With this contribution the ILGWU remains the largest donor among labor organizations to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The open-handed generosity in many instances came at a time when sections of the industry were feeling the impact of low volume of work and earnings. Giving to aid polio victims, however, has become as much an ILGWU tradition that the effects of poor work seasons are evident in only a few cases.

On the other hand, New York locals, including 10-city affiliates of the Eastern Out-of-Town, and Clark Out-of-Town Departments, exceeded their 1951 mark by \$4,552, for a total of \$69,698. High for the city locals was reached again by Italian Dressmakers' Local 30.

which through its March of Dimes provided \$18,075 for the polio fund. Especially noteworthy were the efforts of affiliates in Pennsylvania. In Allentown and Easton, for instance, entire communities were mobilized through ILGWU rallies and musical revues for the benefit of the March of Dimes. Easton donated, together with East Stroudsburg, a total of \$5,360; Allentown District Council came through with \$4,132.

The list of contributions follows:

NEW YORK AFFILIATES:	
LOCAL	AMOUNT
26	\$ 1,500.00
27	1,280.00
28	1,281.22
31	217.00
32	1,280.75
33	121.48
34	1,554.70
40	170.40

(Continued on Page 2)

Good Season for Chicago Dress, Cloak in Prospect

A good reason for Chicago cloak and dressmakers seems to be on the way, according to Vice Pres. Morris Bialis. The sample line for the fall season has been completed and duplicates are being finished.

Sportswear orders and re-orders, however, are being received at a very slow rate. Bialis continued. This is in sharp contrast with the situation which existed during February and March when the sportswear industry was very busy.

New summer styles are now beginning to be manufactured but the volume of the season depends, as usual, on the general business picture.

New summer styles are now beginning to be manufactured but the volume of the season depends, as usual, on the general business picture. The first annual tri-state educational conference held in Danbury, Ct., from Mar. 1 to 9 proved as completely successful as the Michigan (Continued on Page 2)

"I Say So!"



N.Y. Dressmakers:

Turn to Page 4 for additional listings of resented piece rates that may mean more money for you. Thousands of operatives have already benefited by these settlements, that put piece rates in line with actual selling prices of the garments you make.

The list should also be consulted by members in out-of-town locals doing work for New York dress jobs.



HIS LIFE... in our hands

Garment workers' skills and know-how are being used in the manufacture of essential defense materials in a number of major production centers of the country. Outstanding is the example of Fashion Frocks with plants in Cincinnati and Hamilton, Ohio. After consulting with its workers the firm has switched part of its production in these plants to the making of parachutes.

Fashion Frocks continues to sell its civilian product directly to the consumer through a unique corps of house-to-house salesladies. Now new acclaim is being won by the ILGWU workers employed in its plants. In Korea, men who have had to "ball out" first show surprise then voice enthusiastic praise when they find that the chute that saved their lives was Fashion Frocks made.

Many of the ILGWU members making parachutes at Fashion Frocks as well as clothing and equipment for the armed forces in other union shops have sons, brothers and other relatives in uniform. They are proud to put their garment-making skills at the service of their nation and its fighting men.



Inspector Joe McIntosh explains use of paratrooper static line to an assistant. He is handling a chute ready for use in jumping. Joe, veteran of 32nd Division, has made 15 jumps himself.



Delicate sewing operations on vital sections of the chute call for highest sewing skills. Careful inspection double-checks for safety. The called spring shaws being sewed in is released by the rip cord in this new-type chute which gives instant descent to man "falling out."



At Fashion Frocks Manager David Salomon, (left) and Local 264 chairlady Dorothy Edwards meet with Sammy Brown, executive vice president of the firm, to determine price on shirt costume of women and shawl them of paratroopers, all produced under one roof.

N.Y. DRESSMAKERS

More Resettled Piece Rates

Style No.	Old Price	New Price	Style No.	Old Price	New Price	Style No.	Old Price	New Price	Style No.	Old Price	New Price	Style No.	Old Price	New Price
Martha Adams Apr. 1, 1933			Jerry Greenwald Mar. 27, 1933			Bob-Low Mar. 26, 1933			Alexander S. Gross Apr. 7, 1933			Ben Kaplan Mar. 24, 1933		
907 .75 .50	130 1.50 1.25	417 1.00 1.00	303 .75 .50	1417 2.75 2.50	530 2.00 2.10	1123 1.65 1.72	312 1.50 1.21	1117 1.90 2.00	2117 1.50 1.30	900 50 1.06	1400 1.60 1.68	100 50 1.06	1400 1.60 1.68	
922 .80 1.00	302 1.35 1.11	418 .75 .40	397 .50 .40	1418 2.75 2.50	531 2.10 2.10	1124 1.65 1.72	313 1.50 1.21	1118 1.90 2.00	2118 1.50 1.30	901 50 1.06	1401 1.60 1.68	101 50 1.06	1401 1.60 1.68	
930 .80 .50	303 1.35 1.11	419 .75 .40	398 .50 .40	1419 2.75 2.50	532 2.10 2.10	1125 1.65 1.72	314 1.50 1.21	1119 1.90 2.00	2119 1.50 1.30	902 50 1.06	1402 1.60 1.68	102 50 1.06	1402 1.60 1.68	
940 .80 .50	304 1.35 1.11	420 .75 .40	399 .50 .40	1420 2.75 2.50	533 2.10 2.10	1126 1.65 1.72	315 1.50 1.21	1120 1.90 2.00	2120 1.50 1.30	903 50 1.06	1403 1.60 1.68	103 50 1.06	1403 1.60 1.68	
950 .75 .50	305 1.35 1.11	421 .75 .40	400 .50 .40	1421 2.75 2.50	534 2.10 2.10	1127 1.65 1.72	316 1.50 1.21	1121 1.90 2.00	2121 1.50 1.30	904 50 1.06	1404 1.60 1.68	104 50 1.06	1404 1.60 1.68	
960 .80 1.04	306 1.35 1.11	422 .75 .40	401 .50 .40	1422 2.75 2.50	535 2.10 2.10	1128 1.65 1.72	317 1.50 1.21	1122 1.90 2.00	2122 1.50 1.30	905 50 1.06	1405 1.60 1.68	105 50 1.06	1405 1.60 1.68	
970 .80 .50	307 1.35 1.11	423 .75 .40	402 .50 .40	1423 2.75 2.50	536 2.10 2.10	1129 1.65 1.72	318 1.50 1.21	1123 1.90 2.00	2123 1.50 1.30	906 50 1.06	1406 1.60 1.68	106 50 1.06	1406 1.60 1.68	
980 .80 .50	308 1.35 1.11	424 .75 .40	403 .50 .40	1424 2.75 2.50	537 2.10 2.10	1130 1.65 1.72	319 1.50 1.21	1124 1.90 2.00	2124 1.50 1.30	907 50 1.06	1407 1.60 1.68	107 50 1.06	1407 1.60 1.68	
990 .80 .50	309 1.35 1.11	425 .75 .40	404 .50 .40	1425 2.75 2.50	538 2.10 2.10	1131 1.65 1.72	320 1.50 1.21	1125 1.90 2.00	2125 1.50 1.30	908 50 1.06	1408 1.60 1.68	108 50 1.06	1408 1.60 1.68	
1000 .80 .50	310 1.35 1.11	426 .75 .40	405 .50 .40	1426 2.75 2.50	539 2.10 2.10	1132 1.65 1.72	321 1.50 1.21	1126 1.90 2.00	2126 1.50 1.30	909 50 1.06	1409 1.60 1.68	109 50 1.06	1409 1.60 1.68	
1010 .80 .50	311 1.35 1.11	427 .75 .40	406 .50 .40	1427 2.75 2.50	540 2.10 2.10	1133 1.65 1.72	322 1.50 1.21	1127 1.90 2.00	2127 1.50 1.30	910 50 1.06	1410 1.60 1.68	110 50 1.06	1410 1.60 1.68	
1020 .80 .50	312 1.35 1.11	428 .75 .40	407 .50 .40	1428 2.75 2.50	541 2.10 2.10	1134 1.65 1.72	323 1.50 1.21	1128 1.90 2.00	2128 1.50 1.30	911 50 1.06	1411 1.60 1.68	111 50 1.06	1411 1.60 1.68	
1030 .80 .50	313 1.35 1.11	429 .75 .40	408 .50 .40	1429 2.75 2.50	542 2.10 2.10	1135 1.65 1.72	324 1.50 1.21	1129 1.90 2.00	2129 1.50 1.30	912 50 1.06	1412 1.60 1.68	112 50 1.06	1412 1.60 1.68	
1040 .80 .50	314 1.35 1.11	430 .75 .40	409 .50 .40	1430 2.75 2.50	543 2.10 2.10	1136 1.65 1.72	325 1.50 1.21	1130 1.90 2.00	2130 1.50 1.30	913 50 1.06	1413 1.60 1.68	113 50 1.06	1413 1.60 1.68	
1050 .80 .50	315 1.35 1.11	431 .75 .40	410 .50 .40	1431 2.75 2.50	544 2.10 2.10	1137 1.65 1.72	326 1.50 1.21	1131 1.90 2.00	2131 1.50 1.30	914 50 1.06	1414 1.60 1.68	114 50 1.06	1414 1.60 1.68	
1060 .80 .50	316 1.35 1.11	432 .75 .40	411 .50 .40	1432 2.75 2.50	545 2.10 2.10	1138 1.65 1.72	327 1.50 1.21	1132 1.90 2.00	2132 1.50 1.30	915 50 1.06	1415 1.60 1.68	115 50 1.06	1415 1.60 1.68	
1070 .80 .50	317 1.35 1.11	433 .75 .40	412 .50 .40	1433 2.75 2.50	546 2.10 2.10	1139 1.65 1.72	328 1.50 1.21	1133 1.90 2.00	2133 1.50 1.30	916 50 1.06	1416 1.60 1.68	116 50 1.06	1416 1.60 1.68	
1080 .80 .50	318 1.35 1.11	434 .75 .40	413 .50 .40	1434 2.75 2.50	547 2.10 2.10	1140 1.65 1.72	329 1.50 1.21	1134 1.90 2.00	2134 1.50 1.30	917 50 1.06	1417 1.60 1.68	117 50 1.06	1417 1.60 1.68	
1090 .80 .50	319 1.35 1.11	435 .75 .40	414 .50 .40	1435 2.75 2.50	548 2.10 2.10	1141 1.65 1.72	330 1.50 1.21	1135 1.90 2.00	2135 1.50 1.30	918 50 1.06	1418 1.60 1.68	118 50 1.06	1418 1.60 1.68	
1100 .80 .50	320 1.35 1.11	436 .75 .40	415 .50 .40	1436 2.75 2.50	549 2.10 2.10	1142 1.65 1.72	331 1.50 1.21	1136 1.90 2.00	2136 1.50 1.30	919 50 1.06	1419 1.60 1.68	119 50 1.06	1419 1.60 1.68	
1110 .80 .50	321 1.35 1.11	437 .75 .40	416 .50 .40	1437 2.75 2.50	550 2.10 2.10	1143 1.65 1.72	332 1.50 1.21	1137 1.90 2.00	2137 1.50 1.30	920 50 1.06	1420 1.60 1.68	120 50 1.06	1420 1.60 1.68	
1120 .80 .50	322 1.35 1.11	438 .75 .40	417 .50 .40	1438 2.75 2.50	551 2.10 2.10	1144 1.65 1.72	333 1.50 1.21	1138 1.90 2.00	2138 1.50 1.30	921 50 1.06	1421 1.60 1.68	121 50 1.06	1421 1.60 1.68	
1130 .80 .50	323 1.35 1.11	439 .75 .40	418 .50 .40	1439 2.75 2.50	552 2.10 2.10	1145 1.65 1.72	334 1.50 1.21	1139 1.90 2.00	2139 1.50 1.30	922 50 1.06	1422 1.60 1.68	122 50 1.06	1422 1.60 1.68	
1140 .80 .50	324 1.35 1.11	440 .75 .40	419 .50 .40	1440 2.75 2.50	553 2.10 2.10	1146 1.65 1.72	335 1.50 1.21	1140 1.90 2.00	2140 1.50 1.30	923 50 1.06	1423 1.60 1.68	123 50 1.06	1423 1.60 1.68	
1150 .80 .50	325 1.35 1.11	441 .75 .40	420 .50 .40	1441 2.75 2.50	554 2.10 2.10	1147 1.65 1.72	336 1.50 1.21	1141 1.90 2.00	2141 1.50 1.30	924 50 1.06	1424 1.60 1.68	124 50 1.06	1424 1.60 1.68	
1160 .80 .50	326 1.35 1.11	442 .75 .40	421 .50 .40	1442 2.75 2.50	555 2.10 2.10	1148 1.65 1.72	337 1.50 1.21	1142 1.90 2.00	2142 1.50 1.30	925 50 1.06	1425 1.60 1.68	125 50 1.06	1425 1.60 1.68	
1170 .80 .50	327 1.35 1.11	443 .75 .40	422 .50 .40	1443 2.75 2.50	556 2.10 2.10	1149 1.65 1.72	338 1.50 1.21	1143 1.90 2.00	2143 1.50 1.30	926 50 1.06	1426 1.60 1.68	126 50 1.06	1426 1.60 1.68	
1180 .80 .50	328 1.35 1.11	444 .75 .40	423 .50 .40	1444 2.75 2.50	557 2.10 2.10	1150 1.65 1.72	339 1.50 1.21	1144 1.90 2.00	2144 1.50 1.30	927 50 1.06	1427 1.60 1.68	127 50 1.06	1427 1.60 1.68	
1190 .80 .50	329 1.35 1.11	445 .75 .40	424 .50 .40	1445 2.75 2.50	558 2.10 2.10	1151 1.65 1.72	340 1.50 1.21	1145 1.90 2.00	2145 1.50 1.30	928 50 1.06	1428 1.60 1.68	128 50 1.06	1428 1.60 1.68	
1200 .80 .50	330 1.35 1.11	446 .75 .40	425 .50 .40	1446 2.75 2.50	559 2.10 2.10	1152 1.65 1.72	341 1.50 1.21	1146 1.90 2.00	2146 1.50 1.30	929 50 1.06	1429 1.60 1.68	129 50 1.06	1429 1.60 1.68	
1210 .80 .50	331 1.35 1.11	447 .75 .40	426 .50 .40	1447 2.75 2.50	560 2.10 2.10	1153 1.65 1.72	342 1.50 1.21	1147 1.90 2.00	2147 1.50 1.30	930 50 1.06	1430 1.60 1.68	130 50 1.06	1430 1.60 1.68	
1220 .80 .50	332 1.35 1.11	448 .75 .40	427 .50 .40	1448 2.75 2.50	561 2.10 2.10	1154 1.65 1.72	343 1.50 1.21	1148 1.90 2.00	2148 1.50 1.30	931 50 1.06	1431 1.60 1.68	131 50 1.06	1431 1.60 1.68	
1230 .80 .50	333 1.35 1.11	449 .75 .40	428 .50 .40	1449 2.75 2.50	562 2.10 2.10	1155 1.65 1.72	344 1.50 1.21	1149 1.90 2.00	2149 1.50 1.30	932 50 1.06	1432 1.60 1.68	132 50 1.06	1432 1.60 1.68	
1240 .80 .50	334 1.35 1.11	450 .75 .40	429 .50 .40	1450 2.75 2.50	563 2.10 2.10	1156 1.65 1.72	345 1.50 1.21	1150 1.90 2.00	2150 1.50 1.30	933 50 1.06	1433 1.60 1.68	133 50 1.06	1433 1.60 1.68	
1250 .80 .50	335 1.35 1.11	451 .75 .40	430 .50 .40	1451 2.75 2.50	564 2.10 2.10	1157 1.65 1.72	346 1.50 1.21	1151 1.90 2.00	2151 1.50 1.30	934 50 1.06	1434 1.60 1.68	134 50 1.06	1434 1.60 1.68	
1260 .80 .50	336 1.35 1.11	452 .75 .40	431 .50 .40	1452 2.75 2.50	565 2.10 2.10	1158 1.65 1.72	347 1.50 1.21	1152 1.90 2.00	2152 1.50 1.30	935 50 1.06	1435 1.60 1.68	135 50 1.06	1435 1.60 1.68	
1270 .80 .50	337 1.35 1.11	453 .75 .40	432 .50 .40	1453 2.75 2.50	566 2.10 2.10	1159 1.65 1.72	348 1.50 1.21	1153 1.90 2.00	2153 1.50 1.30	936 50 1.06	1436 1.60 1.68	136 50 1.06	1436 1.60 1.68	
1280 .80 .50	338 1.35 1.11	454 .75 .40	433 .50 .40	1454 2.75 2.50	567 2.10 2.10	1160 1.65 1.72	349 1.50 1.21	1154 1.90 2.00	2154 1.50 1.30	937 50 1.06	1437 1.60 1.68	137 50 1.06	1437 1.60 1.68	
1290 .80 .50	339 1.35 1.11	455 .75 .40	434 .50 .40	1455 2.75 2.50	568 2.10 2.10	1161 1.65 1.72	350 1.50 1.21	1155 1.90 2.00	2155 1.50 1.30	938 50 1.06	1438 1.60 1.68	138 50 1.06	1438 1.60 1.68	
1300 .80 .50	340 1.35 1.11	456 .75 .40	435 .50 .40	1456 2.75 2.50	569 2.10 2.10	1162 1.65 1.72	351 1.50 1.21	1156 1.90 2.00	2156 1.50 1.30	939 50 1.06	1439 1.60 1.68	139 50 1.06	1439 1.60 1.68	
1310 .80 .50	341 1.35 1.11	457 .75 .40	436 .50 .40	1457 2.75 2.50	570 2.10 2.10	1163 1.65 1.72	352 1.50 1.21	1157 1.90 2.00	2157 1.50 1.30	940 50 1.06	1440 1.60 1.68	140 50 1.06	1440 1.60 1.68	
1320 .80 .50	342 1.35 1.11	458 .75 .40	437 .50 .40	1458 2.75 2.50	571 2.10 2.10	1164 1.65 1.72	353 1.50 1.21	1158 1.90 2.00	2158 1.50 1.30	941 50 1.06	1441 1.60 1.68	141 50 1.06	1441 1.60 1.68	
1330 .80 .50	343 1.35 1.11	459 .75 .40	438 .50 .40	1459 2.75 2.50	572 2.10 2.10	1165 1.65 1.72	354 1.50 1.21	1159 1.90 2.00	2159 1.50 1.30	942 50 1.06	1442 1.60 1.68	142 50 1.06	1442 1.60 1.68	
1340 .80 .50	344 1.35 1.11	460 .75 .40	439 .50 .40	1460 2.75 2.50	573 2.10 2.10	1166 1.65 1.72	355 1.50 1.21	1160 1.90 2.00	2160 1.50 1.30	943 50 1.06	1443 1.60 1.68	143 50 1.06	1443 1.60 1.68	
1350 .80 .50	345 1.35 1.11	461 .75 .40	440 .50 .40	1461 2.75 2.50	574 2.10 2.10	1167 1.65 1.72	356 1.50 1.21	1161 1.90 2.00	2161 1.50 1.30	944 50 1.06	1444 1.60 1.68	144 50 1.06	1444 1.60 1.68	
1360 .80 .50	346 1.35 1.11	462 .75 .40	441 .50 .40	1462 2.75 2.50	575 2.10 2.10	1168 1.65 1.72	357 1.50 1.21	1162 1.90 2.00	2162 1.50 1.30	945 50 1.06	1445 1.60 1.68	145 50 1.06	1445 1.60 1.68	
1370 .80 .50	347 1.35 1.11	463 .75 .40	442 .50 .40	1463 2.75 2.50	576 2.10 2.10	1169 1.65 1.72	358 1.50 1.21	1163 1.90 2.00	2163 1.50 1.30	946 50 1.06	1446 1.60 1.68	146 50 1.06	1446 1.60 1.68	
1380 .80 .50	348 1.35 1.11	464 .75 .40	443 .50 .40	1464 2.75 2.50	577 2.10 2.10	1170 1.65 1.72	359 1.50 1.21	1164 1.90 2.00	2164 1.50 1.30	947 50 1.06	1447 1.60 1.68	147 50 1.06	1447 1.60 1.68	
1390 .80 .50	349 1.35 1.11	465 .75 .40	444 .50 .40	1465 2.75 2.50	578 2.10 2.10	1171 1.65 1.72	36							

ILG Wins 2 to 1 at Van Blaricomp Co.

Israel Horowitz—General Manager

ILG Wins 2 to 1 at Van Blaricomp Co.

A signal victory was achieved by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department when workers at the Van Blaricomp Co. of Dundell, N. J., a non-union firm for over 50 years, went to the polls and by a vote of approximately two to one designated Local 149, Fairview, N. J., as their collective bargaining agent. The election was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, General Manager Israel Horowitz reports.

A bitter campaign preceded the election and was featured by an exchange of speeches on the floor

of the plant by the owners of the company and EOT Coordinator Edward Kramer representing the union. Operating within the framework of the Taft-Hartley law, the company by word of mouth, plant speeches and letters to the workers raised every conceivable issue as to the leadership, motives and past record of the union. Results of the NLGB vote demonstrated that the workers were not taken in by the innuendoes and questions raised by the company.

Harry A. Pomer, manager of Local 149, will head the ILGWU team to negotiate a contract.

Barbizon Adds Another 5% to Weekly Earnings

Over 450 workers of the Barbizon Corp., one of the nation's largest producers of ladies' underwear, will receive a cost-of-living increase of 5 per cent retroactive to Feb. 21, it was announced by General Manager Israel Horowitz. Under the terms of the agreement, plant workers who have heretofore received a per cent above their weekly earnings, will now receive 1.5 per cent above such earnings. All time workers will receive a flat 5 per cent increase on their hourly rates. Participating in the negotiations were Horowitz and Peter DeBorja, manager of Local 18.

Other increases recently obtained for workers in Eastern Out-of-Town localities follow:

Workers of Kren Tapp Corp. of Newark, N. J., under terms of the renewed agreement with this district's new firm, received a 5 per cent increase effective Jan. 1, 1953. Radio India, manager of Local 50, reports. In addition, the hours were reduced from 40 to 37½ hours weekly.

Manager Jelen also announced the renewal of an agreement with the Meyer Weiner Co., another

EOT Managers Hear 'State of Union' Report



Local managers and staff members of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department listen to General Manager Israel Horowitz (at head of table) report on organization's progress, at monthly meeting held in New York Apr. 4.

\$2,500 DIVIDED BY 'CHIQUE' WORKERS IN SEVERANCE BENEFIT

Workers of Chique Foundation of Long Island City will divide \$2,500 in severance pay as a result of a settlement made in their behalf by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department. The need to compensate the workers arose when the parent company was forced to relinquish the lease on its Long Island premises and move to Elizabeth, N. J.

Representing the union in negotiations were Jack Grossman of Local 81, Field Supervisor Abe Stamm and Coordinator Edward Kramer.

Today and Tomorrow

Luigi Antonini

First Vice-Pres. • ILGWU

Though Westbrook Pegler has just returned from a lengthy stay in Europe, he's now supposed to be "on vacation" again. At least, that's the explanation given for non-appearance of his column in newspapers that have been carrying it regularly.

However, we're rather skeptical. We suspect that Pegler's absence is no ordinary vacation, but rather was required to give him a chance to recover from the public mauling he's taken as a result of his recent attempt to involve the Vatican in his anti-labor ravings.

It all began with the interview he claimed had been given him in Rome by a "prominent priest," a "high Vatican authority," during which Pegler liberally disseminated the usual slanders against American trade unionism in general and leaders of the ILGWU in particular. According to Pegler, the high priest indicated he was so impressed with the scribe's "revelations" that he urged him to write directly to the pontiff with more details.

But it seems that the Catholic Welfare News Service in this country also became interested in the matter, and wired its correspondent at the Vatican for more information. His reply, which was released to about 100 Catholic publications in the United States and Canada, reported the following:

"Official sources in the Vatican stated categorically that no Holy See official has been authorized to deal with anyone concerning union problems. . . . The same sources had no knowledge whatever of the so-called 'official' mentioned in Westbrook Pegler's story, and they disavowed any Holy See association with the Pegler attack on U. S. unions and union leaders."

Pegler must have hit the ceiling when he learned of this repudiation. In fact, he exploded in a subsequent column, which was as violent and insulting to the Vatican as the New York Journal-Journal can deduce not to carry it. Now,

it did appear in several newspapers in other cities.

Picking up the incident, Time magazine added this additional information: In the issue of Mar. 31: "In Rome, an official spokesman again said that the Vatican has no knowledge of Pegler's ever talking with any high official, and there is no such thing as a Vatican spokesman on labor matters. Perhaps, said the Vatican spokesman charitably, Pegler talked to some priest or monk, who either personally shared his views or was just trying to be polite, and asked Pegler for a report on labor just to get rid of him."

Smarting under these exposures, Pegler apparently decided it would be advisable to give himself a "vacation" from column writing for a while.

Italian Americans Urged to Write on Pending Elections

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini has called on Italian Americans to help secure victory for democratic forces in forthcoming municipal elections to be held in Italy.

In addition to a crowded contest for control of Rome, decisive balloting also will take place in Naples, Palermo, and throughout southern Italy, Antonini indicated.

Especially significant is the campaign in Naples, which is the military headquarters of the Atlantic Alliance in Italy. Antonini urged Italian Americans to write their relatives and friends in those areas to secure support for democratic elements.

Dancing Dressmakers Entertain



Featured at recent spring festival of the Spanish Department of Local 22 — which drew 1,000 gay revellers to the Palm Gardens — was a chorus line of union members which had spent long hours rehearsing popular Mexican dances and concocting colorful costumes. Specialty song and dance numbers were performed by Dora Perlov and Mary Colera.

STAUM TALKS TRADE PROBLEMS; KRAMER TACKLES POLITICS

Abramson on the part of union members and officers in settling and maintaining piece rates was urged by Field Supervisor Abe Stamm in a talk made to a joint meeting of executive board and chairmen of Local 151 in New Haven, Conn., last month.

In his report on industry conditions, Stamm stressed the problems involved in enforcing the collective agreement when there is little work in the shops. The question-and-answer period which followed was particularly lively. Manager Jacob Banach presided.

Coordinator Edward Kramer was introduced by Manager Louis Hoff when he spoke at a joint meeting of chairmen and executive board members of Local 27, 148 and 149. His theme was the importance of political action by trade unionists.

Membership Meeting

• LOCAL 18
Ladies' Tailors and
Alterations Workers

• MONDAY, APR. 20
8 Night After Party

Guest Speakers:
Moses Gubinsky, Douglas

Hotel Diplomat

43rd St. and 6th Ave.

Brassiere Workers Boost NAACP Drive



Manager Abraham Snyder of Local 30 presents check for over \$400 to Lucille Beck, membership secretary of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in presence of Lillian Gladstone, local educational director.

Children's Camp Taking Reservations for Summer

The Trade Union Committee of Camp Eden announces that registrations for the children's colony of the camp are being accepted at the camp's office, 175 East Broadway (OB. 5-7994). The camp is 55 miles from New York City, at Cold Spring. The expert run children's colony offers moderately priced accommodations for youngsters from trade union families.

Big Shower Curtain Firm Consents to Union Pact Terms

(Continued from Page 1)
decision follows a vote in which the workers registered their desire to be represented by the ILGWU.

In the past half year, Haverstick adds, the local's drive has resulted in the unionization of nine firms. An additional firm, Unit returned to business after a year also signed an agreement and the total number of workers employed by the 15 firms is 200.

WASHINGTON

By DAVID C. WILLIAMS

WASHINGTON—The capital has needed the visit of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and the belated appearance of the cherry blossoms to restore its equilibrium. This city has seldom been shaken by so many political earthquakes as it was when the President announced his decision not to run for re-election, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath fired Newbold Morris, and the President fired McGrath—all within the space of six semi-annual-potted days.

The leading event highlighted in the protocol of the Queen's visit, when the President and McGrath greeted visibly and violently while awaiting her at the airport. And the President postponed sending his Attorney General, apparently because he was to be one of the scheduled guests at a state dinner for the royal visitor that evening.

Some respectable newspapers have suggested that the Truman Administration is falling to pieces. That is putting it too strong—indeed, if anything, McGrath should have been dismissed months ago. Unfortunately, the President had the better of his critics in the better-writing. He had penned a note to the ineffable T. Lamar Caudle, expressing great confidence in him. McGrath and his great and good friend Sen. Owen, the patriarch of Rhode Island—would and did argue that the Attorney General could not be blamed for trusting Caudle when the President himself did.

Old Washington hands will long remember Newbold Morris for his brief and stormy flight through the higher reaches of Washington politics. The reputation of Morris from New York City—of having been "born with a silver spoon in his mouth"—he fully justified. A quieter man might, in the end, have gotten more accomplished.

The more the turmoil in Washington increases, the more the politicians in the Democratic Party, both amateur and professional, are inclined to look outside the capital for a Democratic candidate. Whenever they do, their eyes rest longingly on the Governor's mansion in Springfield, Ill. Here, sitting as the splint, sits Gov. Adlai Stevenson, a Fair Dealer, not vulnerable as Kefauver is on civil rights, experienced in international affairs, an idealist who can get along with practical politics and politicians, and above all, a man not involved in the Washington whirling.

No sooner did the President finish his statement than dozens of reporters surrounded Stevenson. In the Thornton Hotel, far from the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, Stevenson buttoned appeared as soon as radio was turned off. Without lifting a finger for lifting, Adlai Stevenson has become the odds-on favorite for the Democratic nomination.

The Stevenson handicap, in fact, is in danger of being captured because so many different people have credited him. Hard-boiled Midwest professional politician, for example, claim that a G.I. made up of Stevenson for President, and Sen. Eugene McCarthy for Vice President would be ideal. It would, they argue, make the Democrats a force to be reckoned with all the Southern states, now shaken by rebellion.

Hesitant to at the expense of Fair Deal voters, and particularly of the Negroes, Russell is the very symbol of "white supremacy," and his candidacy for the White House away from the result of the hatred which Truman's support of civil rights legislation has kindled among the backward-looking Democrats.

The Weavers

By RAYA KRASCOFF

Tall, under tall shoes dappled with Floor-sweep, cellophane and nubbin. The cottonweeds wore a liquid pattern.

Or even when had across the slaying stream.

off by Sen. McCarran to include aid to France Spain in the RCA appropriation. On May 1, 1946, he voted against the inclusion of Ford Ford aid in the Foreign Economic Assistance Act. On Aug. 2, he voted against a motion to exempt RCA funds from an across-the-board 10 per cent cut in appropriations. Throughout the struggle over the Displaced Persons Act he was against liberal amendments and for discriminatory provisions.

These are details, however, compared with the over-riding question of whether Russell, as Vice President and presiding officer of the Senate, would help or hurt American foreign policy. No candid observer can be in doubt about this. "White supremacy" is a millionth about America's neck so far as most of the world's peoples are concerned. This, in fact, is the urgent message Richard Deverall, A.P. representative in Asia, preached wherever he went during his recent visit to the United States, and it is confirmed by everyone who travels abroad. The price of Stevenson-Russell "unity" at home is disunity in the free world as a whole.

Both Senator Kefauver and Kefauver have a better voting record than Russell. The ADA scorecard for 1949-1951 shows Kefauver voting right 23 times and wrong 19. Kefauver has the best record of any Southerner, being right 21 times and wrong only four. Yet even Kefauver seems likely to forfeit the support of those interested in civil rights because of his record on this issue—either he pleads himself, if elected, to carry out the civil rights plank of the Democratic platform.

This is one of the issues that Gen. Eisenhower will have to meet when, as is generally expected here in Washington, he returns to America late in May. The victories of Taft in Nebraska and Wisconsin have saved his candidacy from early collapse, and revived the prospect of a real struggle at the Republican convention between the Taft and the Eisenhower cohorts.

"The National Pastime"



"ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN" is a warm-hearted account of what the United States means to an immigrant. Although somewhat sentimental, the film is a forceful reminder of the delights of liberty to those deprived of the rights most native-born Americans take for granted.

Based on the autobiography of a young boy from South Georgia (top of the Greek republic), the story presents the main aspects of his energetic effort to adapt himself to a bewildering but wonderful land. Logical but literate, he encounters a number of educational adventures. One is his appearance in court where he is tried and found guilty for the simple reason that he is innocent. Another is his trip on a bus with a package of dough which begins to rise, throwing a bomb scare into his fellow passengers. Most instructive of all is his successful courtship of an American girl who falls in love, first, with his folk music and then with him.

Joe Penner conveys the immigrant's open with deep understanding. Kim Hunter sensitively portrays his wife.

"SHOGUN IN THE RAIN" is a magnificent musical. Lining along at a merry pace from start to finish, it provides song, dance, color and spectacle in grace and graceful abundance. In addition, it works up a highly stimulating plot on early Hollywood—before it learned how to talk.

All these going-on-revolve around a vaudeville hooter who lands in the movie and makes an immediate hit. He arrives just as the silent films are being replaced, and the big problem is offered by his leading lady—a thin who has everything except the proper accent. Her personal struggle with the microphone is one of a series of first-class caricatures. Eventually, another girl dubs in, both on the sound track and on the star's heart, but not before some splendidly pointed puns and numbers round out the show.

Gene Kelly is a dandy song-and-dance man with Donald O'Connor as a clever make-up man. Jean Hagen and Debbie Reynolds are grand girls to have around.

"MY SIX CONVICTS" is a prison picture which stands out because of the psychological insights it applies to the inmates. Adapted from the recently published memoirs of a professional penologist, the film provides a revealing glimpse into the peculiar time of community life behind bars.

The story deals with a young psychiatrist assigned to a state penitentiary, and the half-crazed criminals who complete his "research staff"—a smart self-teacher, a tough-and-ready lawbreaker, a cold-blooded killer, a hopeless gambler, a chivalrous alcoholic and a second-story man deeply devoted to his wife. In trying to find out what makes them tick, the psychiatrist discards many of his preconceptions and learns much about human nature in the process, whether in jail or in nominal freedom.

John Reed plays the psychiatrist with quiet conviction.



Hearkening reports are sent. Easter eggs were good. It may be worth work its way back into the alms basket. In a problem, the trade run benefits.

The larger problems were indicated at the recent meeting of the FLOWY General Executive Board. In this space we have already presented data on the effects of the introduction of new fabrics and fibers and the new consumer patterns resulting from the spread of television and changing home habits.

In the report of the Research Department presented by Dr. Lazare Taper an interesting table pictured these changes as reflected in the per cent of total consumer expenditures that go for clothing and accessories. The table covered the period from 1929 to 1951. It poses a number of interesting problems and is presented here for that reason:

Expenditures for Clothing as a Per Cent of Total Personal Consumption Expenditures:

1929	8.93%	1941	8.61%
1930	8.93%	1942	8.28%
1931	8.93%	1943	8.28%
1932	8.93%	1944	8.28%
1933	8.93%	1945	8.28%
1934	8.93%	1946	8.28%
1935	8.93%	1947	8.28%
1936	8.93%	1948	8.28%
1937	8.93%	1949	8.28%
1938	8.93%	1950	8.28%
1939	8.93%	1951	8.28%
1940	8.93%		

A preliminary examination of the table seems to indicate that the expenditure for clothing has increased less than it was during the depression era. In fact, it shows that while \$21.00 of every \$100 spent went for apparel in 1929, more than \$20 of every \$100 spent went for clothing in 1929, 1930 and 1931.

Anyone who worked in a shop back in those days could testify that the garment industry suffered at that time. The larger proportion spent for clothing is no index in this line of the true prosperity or lack of it that then characterized the garment trade.

On the contrary, it points up a tendency, well known to economists, for consumers to increase their purchases of certain necessities when times are bad. This is no paradox. When the price of bread goes up along with the price of all other foods, the sale of bread increases in spite of the higher price.

At such times the consumer cuts down on the buying of other foods and falls back on more bread. So, too, the consumer is careful in his allocation of funds for clothing when the price of all other goods along with the price of all other foods, the sale of bread increases in spite of the higher price.

Thus the table may be read to indicate that in making her purchases the consumer could buy little more than the basic necessities in food, clothing and shelter. A bigger proportion of a smaller pay envelope went for each of these. And little was left for the needs beyond the essentials.

For example, the table would seem to indicate that both 1929 and 1951 were better years for the apparel industries than was 1931. The proportion of each \$100 spent for clothing was better in 1929 and 1951 than in 1931. In order, 8.71, 8.47 and 8.33.

But the table does not reckon with the vast number of families that stopped spending on clothing in 1933-34 about 35 per cent of the



Leon Stein

...back from the stores that he expected that in time this sport shops. While long-term improvement will be thankful for any short-

nation's families were operating on a deficit. In 1929 when they had clothing they spent a total of \$4,000,000,000. In 1931, although the proportion of total expenditures going for apparel was lower, it amounted to \$1,000,000,000.

So, too, the high point reached in the years between 1945 and 1947 when the proportion of the consumer dollar went for apparel because only a smaller proportion could go for other things. The choice among commodities had been narrowed by shortages and priorities.

Now these shortages no longer exist. The drop back to the level of the 1930s for men representing the forces that restrained apparel sales at that time, now indicates that more commodities are in competition for larger shares of the consumer dollar.

It is a truism that the welfare and prosperity of the upper middle class is closely dependent upon the general welfare of the entire nation. The proportion of the total consumer dollar going for clothing reached its high mark in the years of the war, 1943 to 1947. One good reason why a larger consumer dollar for clothing was the drop in the number of consumer items available for purchase.

Moreover, the general tendency to level up incomes has turned many poor potential consumers into effective consumers. While a smaller proportion of the consumer dollar is allocated for garments and other apparel items, more consumers are able to choose for buying clothing.

If the jump in Easter sales is a sign that the consumer is ready to start buying clothes again, it is also a sign of returning confidence and the realization that prices are within desired range.

The problem facing the industry is not necessarily to increase the proportion of the consumer dollar going for apparel but to stimulate more buyers to buy. Merely, the garment trades, first on the merchandising end, are beginning to evaluate some of the changes now in progress in American society with which they must reckon if sales are to be boosted.

In 1949 there were 25,514,537 married couples in this country. Today there are 25,500,000. Family units are smaller. This means that with fewer dependents in each family there will be fewer housewives in clothing and more purchases.

A steady drift toward suburban living, bringing with it new habits of eating, housekeeping, shopping, travel, shopping and different uses for clothing, has already made its effect felt in merchandising.

New materials, new products, new sales techniques are in the air. Typical of the changes is the new name of a firm producing informal garments. It calls itself *Leisurewear*.

In the end, as always, the formula for garment industry prosperity remains in the willingness, the ability and the inclination to buy.

FRONT

By MAX FREES

There was a man in our town. By Granville Hicks. The Village Voice.

Whether contemplated on the national or township level, American political behavior, paradoxically enough, is both regular and unpredictable to apply the generalities of politics to the specific case of Colchester, an upstate town.

An outsider coming through Colchester couldn't distinguish it from



hundreds of other similar towns. About these towns and the people in them Prof. Hodder had done much thinking. Coming to Colchester to gain the quiet needed for the writing of his book, Hodder finds himself swept into a hot local political contest.

In this campaign Prof. Hodder compiles his own evidence. As a liberal educator he has seen the people behind the principles. Hicks is extremely effective in building up around the here the complex inter-relationships among the town's inhabitants. By the time he reaches the end of his story a large group of these stand out in sharp relief.

Charitably satiric, Hicks uncovers for the reader and for Prof. Hodder the rich diversity of men and motives that get averaged into generalizations about American life and politics. Those who, like the hero of this engaging novel, forget this arithmetic count failure. The author has provided an excellent insight into the roots of American political behavior.

IS ANYBODY LISTENING? By William K. Whyte, Jr. and the editors of Fortune, Time and Saturday.

Not the best starting point of this devastating examination of business executives is the fact that it was done, over a period of two years, by the editors of the magazine which is a kind of house organ for this social group. Like those and those associated with him in preparing this book know through direct contact the ways of the bank vice presidents, the senior executives, the boards of directors and the host of syndicated, service specialists and assorted "yes men" that compose the higher echelons of Wall St. and Madison Ave.

The book starts with a consideration of the problems of communication because the editors have found that business doesn't know how to sell itself to the American people. It then traces in text and some encouraging sketches by Robert Ochsers, the nightmarish world of the insurance executive.

In its final chapter the book, with a solid worth of Theodore Veldin, takes the life of the tribal nations of executive power, plots the social structure and power patterns of "the office" and ends with a critical appraisal of the over-reliance on the "yes men" and the fact that it is stifling all initiative and daring-do in the world of the boss of desolation.

This book help bring a disturbing look to the public in on

Furnished Rooms

By MAX FREES

All over the world there are dreary little rooms.

Filled with the stale smell of perspiration, cold and bare.

Where the starved eat of hunger, the forgotten, the lost.

Listening for what comes next, a fate open to the stars.

Here live the unlabeled, the friendless, the sick of heart.

And yet there is bleak courage and a touch of the starved eat of hunger.

That turns upon the world the least, the tiniest smile.

To cover up and hide whatever aches inside.

All over the world there are dreary little rooms.

Where loneliness and misery show up the cheeks.

And there in the gleam they all and listen and wait.

And there no sound upon the stairs and no one knocks.

our great domestic secret: that much of corporate and business leadership lies in the hands of frightened nincompoops. And when this is said by the editors of *Purpose* it must, also, have a good deal of truth to it. It will join some sense into those portrayed in this page, it may also have some constructive effect.

FAREWAY THE SPRING. By Richard Magallon. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.75.

Here is that rare achievement—a warm, sentimental novel in which impoverished workers which yet is free of mawkishness or bathos. It tells of an immigrant family of Armenians, living in a stilted tenement in Chelsea, Mass.

It pictures their terrible insecurity as well as their simple pleasures. It does so in warm prose that respects the people it seems to care in the telling.

Detrit Dinyan, his wife, Maryann, and their four children take on genuine dimension. In these pages they shine with a gentle beauty that makes them memorable friends of the reader.

CAVIL-GADE OF LABOR

By LES FINNEGAN

In Washington, D. C., for three full days seven lady streetcar drivers accomplished the feat of locking down their noses at their male colleagues while jockeying their trolleys through Washington's busy streets. The ladies, all AFL members, felt they had reason to

their union brothers—for a little while, at least—after Vice Pres. E. C. Oldfield of the Capital Transit Co. told the Citizens' Forum that "Women worked for us during the war as drivers and proved themselves better than men in many instances. They are more courteous and handle the cars more efficiently."

In London, England, several union leaders and a much larger number



of union members decided the principle of "equal pay for women" had been carried a bit too far when they learned of a bill introduced in Parliament by a lady representative of the Labor Party. The proposed legislation would throw husbands in jail if they failed to give their wives "reasonable" housekeeping money. First offense would bring a fine but second offense a jail term.

In Buenos Aires, visiting American trade union leaders were given a first-hand lesson in the importance to Adams of never "losing face." Several hundred city street sweepers walked out on strike. They learned that a Chinese cultural mission was due in the city the next day. Immediately the strikers returned to work, but the very moment the cultural delegates had departed they were back out on strike.

In Washington, D. C., a small group of men and women who han-

dle more money than anyone in the world decided they wanted a bit more of it. Wage increases were demanded by employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which makes all U. S. currency. Last year, according to union spokesmen, they turned out more than 2,000,000,000 pieces of currency amounting to more than \$9,000,000,000. They also pointed out that in 1941 they reduced production costs to less than 1 cent per mill. This means, they declared, that regardless of inflation or depression, each dollar they make is actually worth 99 cents.

In the Isle of Grain, England, 7,000 construction workers won an 11-day strike which started when their employers decided not to allow them to use textbooks badly used at 100 days the union clinched its victory when it proposed impartial arbitration under a plan whereby all representatives of management should also be forced to give up their seats. The company surrendered without a fight.

In Everett, Wash., members of the AFL-CIO Labor Council decided that educators who write public school textbooks badly need an education themselves. In a book prescribed for mathematics students in the county schools was the following problem: "A trade association of 25,000 members struck against a large steel corporation. The year after the members had dwindled to 5,000. What percentage was lost?" The AFL-CIO Council decided that what ought to be lost was the anti-union propaganda, and the school board agreed.

In Madison, Wis., CIO and AFL leaders discovered that as a Presidential candidate Sen. Robert Taft was running ahead of the field in at least one respect. Campaigning in Wisconsin he was the first of the union-baiting Tafts was spending more money than all the other candidates combined, the labor men found. The Oldie's campaign up to Mar. 23 had cost \$67,000, almost \$30,000 more than Stansens' and nearly 500 per cent more than Overland Warren's.

In Charleston, S. C., union workers hired for the Atomic Energy Commission to do the heavy work learned that they will be protected from radiation by the world's heaviest windows, each weighing ten tons and set in union glassworkers in Pittsburgh.

In Frederick, Md., after 13 pickets were arrested during a fracas with sacks at a strike against plant, the strikers demanded that the company change its name. They didn't see why new names were the first adopted, just so long as it stopped calling itself the Union Manufacturing Co.

In Washington, Congress, the most unusual labor dispute in this South American country's history resulted in a strike of 100 doctors and nurses. The federal parliament, which only outlawed the strike but also prohibited the doctors from leaving any propaganda and even from holding meetings. The only thing the doctors were protesting was the fact that parliament hadn't changed the public health budget for 20 years. One result of the government's action was that the 52 members of parliament who voted against the doctors decided, almost to a man, that from that day on they'd be much wiser if they abstained from debate and decided legislation "in some other country."

"Deutschland—Über Alles!"



—Meyer Perlstien • Southwest Regional Director

Lowenbaum Offers 5% Boost, Pension

A 5 per cent wage increase for all workers and a 2 per cent contribution to the retirement fund is the offer of the Lowenbaum Manufacturing Co. which will be submitted to workers in special meetings of the five shops covered. The terms would

apply to workers in St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Springfield, Mo., and Kansas, Ill. The offer was made by Ralph Lowenbaum, president of the firm, at a conference in St. Louis Apr. 4 after the union had asked Judge Collett to name an arbitrator.

The *Shade O'Bay Co.* has agreed to a 10-cent hourly increase for shipping clerks and an 8-cent hourly increase for bundle girls in Hastings, Neb., in negotiations with Baby Hughes of the Nebraska Hosiery Co.

Workers of the C. R. & Sons Co. of St. Louis and Freds of Henderson, Ky., voted at a special meeting in March to ratify the new agreements previously negotiated by the firm.

Mr. Vernon Garwood Co.'s offer of a 2½ per cent wage increase was unanimously rejected by workers in the St. Vernon, Ill., shop at a special meeting Apr. 3. For many months the firm had said it could grant any wage increase. It was after Mr. Garwood, head of the firm, had told this to the workers at a meeting arranged at the firm's suggestion that the firm offered the 2½ per cent boost which was turned down.

Wage conferences are in progress or in prospect with the following: *Jaenette Frocks Co.*, Minneapolis. Agreements similar to those signed by Minneapolis Apparel Industries are being discussed with this independent firm and Greenleaf Hosiery Co., Philadelphia is negotiating. *Stammar Manufacturing Co.* of West Frankfort, Ill., whose agreement expires on May 31, has been asked to set a date for a conference.

Workers at several City & Weber shoe plants are in line for a cost-of-living wage adjustment; the union notified the firm.

Arbitrator Requested

Federal Judge J. C. Collett was requested to name an arbitrator to rule on failure of *Pepper City Manufacturing Co.* to make effective wage increases due last November. The company claims representation makes a delay necessary. The workers, fearing the plant of closing, want an immediate arbitration.

Rice-Sixty Urged to Pay For Worker's Vacation

The Rice-Sixty Dry Goods Co. was informed on Apr. 1 that its condition on refusal to pay 1950-1951 vacation pay to Ruth Pich, a worker in its Waterloo, Ill., shop, leaves the union no alternative but to start proceedings.

St. Louis Affiliates Give To Members In Distress

Donations offered by the St. Louis Joint Boards and two local unions during March are as follows: *Joint Board—\$20* to Matilda Jewish Hospital in Denver, Colo., \$10 to League for Industrial Democracy, \$10 aid to a program of the *Booster Program's* Union, Local 380, Underwear Workers, and money to a fund in the hospital and Local 104, Dressmakers, suffered from the members \$40 for a needy co-worker.

Pay Stretch Okayed by Curtain Workers



St. Louis curtain workers cast ballot at ILGWU headquarters last month and gave overwhelming approval to cost-of-living wage increase obtained by the union.

Local Educational Programs Geared To Member Needs

To meet the special needs and interests of the membership, Southwest locals are sponsoring the following classes and groups:

Local 306, Belleville, Ill., has started a series of lectures by the medical staff of the St. Louis HLOUW Health Center on the problems men and women in particular confront during the period of "change of life."

Minneapolis locals. A union first aid class starts Apr. 15 under the direction of Delores Johnson, 6-branch secretary of the Twin Cities Health Board, with the assistance of Sylvia Severin, chairman of the Local 360 executive board.

Local 338, Little Rock, Ark. The first live-and-learn class on Apr. 3 featured a movie, "Picture in Your Mind," a lecture by Dr. Redmond, noted psychologist, folk and square dancing directed by Kenneth Bell and group singing with refreshments at the intermission. Anna L. Edmonson, local manager, directs the class.

'Associated' Balks at Giving Payroll Data; Arbiters Called

Failure by some members of the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis to comply with certain provisions of the union agreements has forced the Regional Office to take measures to end these violations.

Arbitration proceedings are scheduled for Apr. 21 and 22 on the employer's refusal to provide the union with figures on comparative earnings of the workers during 1950-1951. This information is essential for determining wage increases to which workers might be entitled.

The union has instructed its lawyers to file charges against the firm with the labor board.

Negotiating Rittmor Agreement

Union contract for Helen, Ark., plant of Rittmor Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, is being negotiated by staff member Dorothy Caccia and workers' representatives Ruth Tall and Geneva Hunter shown on a visit to the Regional Office in St. Louis.

Seamprufe Vote Voided; Sue-Ann Must Rehire 10

Results of the National Labor Relations Board election at the Seamprufe Co., McAlester, Okla., several months ago have been set aside on recommendation of Dr. Edwin A. Eliot, NLRB regional director stationed in Ft. Worth.

Two Kansas Firms Urged to Observe Piece-Work Pledge

Reminding the Brammer Garment Co. of Paola and Amish Garment Co. of Pittsburg, Kan., of their promise to introduce piece work in the operating, pressing and finishing departments, the Regional Office has insisted they live up to the agreement so that wage scales and earnings for workers will be similar to those paid in Kansas City cloak shops.

The workers are determined not to continue on the low-wage basis that has prevailed.

After conducting an investigation of the representation election held Nov. 18, 1951, the director decided that "the employer interfered with the employees' freedom of choice of a collective bargaining representative." Therefore, he recommended the election be set aside.

Sue-Ann Manufacturing Co. of Dallas, Tex., has been ordered by the NLRB in Washington to rehire 10 employees, with back pay retroactive to January, 1950.

"The workers had been discharged as the aftermath of a lengthy strike provoked by the firm's unfair labor practices. In reaffirming a recommendation issued by the board's trial examiner several months ago, the NLRB also ruled that the employer must recognize the ILGWU and enter into collective bargaining with the union.

The 19 workers covered by the ruling are: Beulah Borden, Josephine Brown, Mattie Clark, Wynona Whalen, Lena Capella, Bernice Belmont, Ann Senger, Maria Oulmes, Gladys Salinas and Margaret DeLoe.

Southwest Shorts

On the April 14 of Local 481, Denver, Ill., the Regional Office forwarded to the local a check for \$20 to go toward a fund being raised for two members who lost their husbands in the recent West Frankfort mine disaster.

Local 512, Wilson, Kan., voted at a special meeting Apr. 15 to affiliate with District Council 4.

"They want like hot cakes," was the report from Local 67, Chicago, Ill., who also held similar ratification for the union. Only because they hadn't enough cash to fill the enormous demand for their home-based wage.

A "Live and Learn" class and social will be held at every second meeting of Local 373, Bristol, Okla. Mary Trinkle, local educational director, reports an average of 18 members attended art classes last week.

Twenty-one members of Local 214, Houston, Tex., turned out to hear Dr. Tremont Wade of Rice Institute at the first of a series of lectures on psychology. The local also is sponsoring a class in folk dancing at the TWCA.

Sponsorship of two St. Louis HLOUW parties was voted by the executive board of Local 104.

Local 183, Salem, Ill., has decided to delay payment of a wage increase for piece workers until next fall.

The 10th anniversary of Local 564, Rock Island, Ill., will be celebrated with the showing of "With These Hands" and other gala festivities.

SUFFOLK CONTRACT FEATURES PENSION FUND, 7 HOLIDAYS

Workers at the Suffolk Knitting Mills of Lowell, Mass., have approved an agreement containing wage increases retroactive to Jan. 1, 1951, a 3 per cent contribution to retirement fund and seven paid holidays, District Manager Tom Ahern reports.

Workers with less than five years experience receive a vacation benefit equivalent to 3 per cent of annual wages, with 5 per cent for workers employed five years.

Employees of the Pleasant Drive Co. received a 5-cent cost-of-living increase as of Mar. 1, and negotiations are continuing with Middlesex Worsted Spinning Co. and the Eliza-Pay shops.

Negotiations with Suffolk Mills were carried on by Field Supervisor J. Mahoney, District Manager L. L. Ahern and a local committee composed of Sam McDowell, president, Joe Palmer, Mary Prentiss, Frank Duggan, Al Moore and Marie Tucker.

"C'mon to Our Place!"



These ILGWU bathing beauties sought to encourage delegates to Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Jubilee Convention to spend their vacations at Unity House, ILGWU summer resort. Pictorial display was set up in the convention hall at Wilkes-Barre and drew considerable attention.

Scranton Drive Adds Eight Shops, 500 New Members

Five hundred new members for the ILGWU and the establishment of ILGWU standards in eight shops in the Scranton, Pa., area were announced as the first fruits of a concentrated organization drive launched in the year. According to Ed Grogan, District Manager, organization of the drive, the tactic of concentrating the organizing staff in the one region was developed with proven success in earlier drives in other sections of the state. It is up in the current drive to repeat its former success.

The firms that have been organized are:

Stage Frocks, employing 60 in making dresses.

Midland Frocks, with 150 dress-makers.

Seedy Frocks, making dresses and employing 40.

Lawrence Dress, employing about 80 workers.

Marion Dress Co. employs 30 workers in the manufacture of children's apparel.

Perkins Maid, with about 60 workers in each of its plants in Taylor and Old Forge, makes children's dresses.

Connors Made Co. employs 25 workers and manufactures blouses.

The campaign to organize these 100 employees in Scranton and the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre area is being led by Ed Grogan, District Manager, and Carlotta, both making children's dresses, is continuing.

Scranton was selected as the target for the drive after a survey of the entire eastern portion of Pennsylvania had been completed by the Central Organization Department late last year. The majority of the Northeast organization staff in the Scranton area were then concentrated in the area.

The drive was supervised by Grogan with the assistance of Bob Grogan, Executive Director, Manager Harry Schneider joined in the contract negotiations.

Chairmaids in Scranton Learn to Run Meetings

Thirty-five chairmaids and secretaries attended the first meeting of a class on "How to Conduct a Shop Meeting" in the union hall on Mar. 20. In the course of four sessions the shop officers will learn the mechanics of calling a meeting to order, putting a motion to a vote and the correct way to record minutes. William Matheson is conducting the class.

First Pacts Signed with Harrisburg Area Firms

Extension of the ILGWU into new areas through the signing of first agreements with firms in two Pennsylvania communities is reported by Michael Johnson, district manager of Harrisburg.

In New Florence, the ILGWU was bargaining rights in an election requested by the employees, the New Florence Sewing Co. The firm, operating a long established small shop, asked for the vote after workers had come to the ILGWU in solid force. The firm declared it had no objection to unionism.

However, after the date for the balloting was set, layoffs and other unsatisfactory actions took place. Per firm backing a favorable vote, this pressure brought an ILGWU victory on Apr. 7.

William Lounsbury Terms

In Hollidaysburg a stipulation for the incorporation of certain terms in an agreement has been signed with the Lounsbury Co. The firm employs 120 workers. It agreed to the ILGWU, after a short struggle, and in reaching this agreement was given by Vice Pres. Louis Bluth.

Negotiations for the renewal of agreements with firms employing 1,500 workers in the Harrisburg-Johnstown area are now in progress. Business Agent George Griffith is adding Manager Johnson to conferences with the Marysville Dress Co., Eliza Undergarment Co., Harrisburg Wearing Apparel, Ottobona, Wolfgram Co., Berthelme Co., William Burroughs Co., Dettman and

Bedman and Fursten Foundations.

Local 424 in Johnstown is completing its class in leadership which is being attended by 35 members.

The course is conducted with the aid of Pennsylvania State College.

Encouraging Talented Tots



Children's painting class at Boston ILGWU headquarters gives artistic instruction to children whose parents belong to Local 24, Local 227 and Local 291. Beatrice Palmer is education director.

ILG Revue, Film Shown At Penn. AFL's Jubilee

David Ginggold • Director

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor returned to Wilkes-Barre, the scene of its birth, for its Golden Jubilee Convention, which was opened at the Irem Temple on Mar. 31 by Pres. James McDewitt. Over 1,700 delegates were on hand from every

corner of the state and every type of industry, trade and craft to hammer out policies to meet the ever-changing industrial situation.

In his address opening the convention, Pres. McDewitt contrasted the opening of the first convention in 1902 with its 124 delegates and the present convention with its 1,700 delegates from 1,650 affiliated unions representing nearly 50,000 members. He congratulated the old timers on the platform, each of whom had more than 50 years continuous membership in the AFL.

Among the delegates were 44 representing various local and joint boards of the union. Heading the delegation were Vice President Edmund Otto and David Ginggold, George Massey, secretary-treasurer of the AFL. In a stirring address, pictured the role the labor movement has played in domestic and in international affairs. Other speakers included Gov. Price and Sen. Duff.

Entertainment for the delegates included hours of important statements, such as the Pioneer Movie Manufacturing Co., an ILGWU shop, a special performance of the ILGWU musical revue, "Meet the Girls," and a showing of "With These Hands."

The Unity House display in the exhibit room of the convention drew a great deal of attention.

The ILGWU musical was enthusiastically received by an audience that filled Irem Temple to the last. Handcuffs were turned away at the door.

"Meet the Girls" was the fourth annual revue presented in the Weymouth Valley and the 12th in a series of shows produced by the Pennsylvania Educational Committee of the Northeast Department. In addition to the chorus and other scholastic groups from this district, talent was also drawn from previous shows in the Scranton, Hazleton, Shamokin and Buxton districts, which continued to make "Meet the Girls."

A special showing for the delegates to the Jubilee Convention of the Pennsylvania Federation on Apr. 1 drew enthusiastic applause and comments with special praise for Jim Corbett who directed the show.

District Manager Min Lurie Matheson in a brief talk before the delegates welcomed the guests and congratulated Corbett and the cast for a job well done.

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Managers Learn OGB Actions at N.Y. Confab

All district managers of the Northeast Department attended a staff conference at the New York office of the department last week to hear Vice Pres. David Ginggold report on the decisions of the General Executive Board of the ILGWU which met recently in Washington.

GINSBURG EMPLOYEES RETURN TO WORK AS PACT TALKS RESUME

Workers who staged an unauthorized walkout at the Auburn and Seneca Mills, 5 E. Main St., Ginsburg and Brothers are back at work, while negotiations have been resumed with the firm in an effort to renew its agreement with Local 268. It is reported by Upstate New York Supervisor Max Wexler.

The spontaneous demonstration by workers in last June's case after many weeks of negotiations which hit a stalemate as workers began to lose patience with the delay. Among the requests put forth by the union were wage adjustments and the establishment of retirement benefits such as are in effect in the rest of the industry.

James Bellone has joined with Wexler in negotiations with the firm.

The Ginsburg company is an old firm in the region and employs a number of workers whose long record with the company makes the establishment of a retirement fund of primary importance. The company has had bargaining relations with the ILGWU for more than a decade.

I. L. G. W. U.

8-WEEK COURSE IN
POTTERY MAKING TO
BE TAUGHT AT '60'

An eight-week course in ceramics for beginners starts Apr. 21 from 8:30 to 9:30 at Local 60 headquarters, 601 Eighth Ave. All members of New York locals are welcome but they should plan to attend all eight sessions once they have signed up. Instructor Pearl Rietel advises. Each night a new phase of pottery making will be considered so that the student will have a knowledge of the basic technique on completion of the class. Following a lecture the first night, students will learn the coil method at one session, the slab method at another, and two periods each will be devoted to glaze and decoration.

Admission to the class is free upon presentation of your union book.

British Unionist to
Speak on Women's
Needs at ILG Studio

A unique lecture on women in trade unions featuring the Women's officer of the British Trades Union Congress, Nancy Adair, has been announced by the ILGWU Educational Department for Tuesday, April 22, at 8 P.M. She will speak in the ILGWU Studio, 1719 Broadway, New York City.

Now on a tour of the country, the British unionist spoke recently to a large group of Chicago dress-makers at a meeting of Local 100 and received an enthusiastic ovation.

Saturday Lecture Set on
N. Y. University Campus

Prof. Haskell Block will lead a discussion on "Literature as a Reflection of Society" on Apr. 26 at 7 P.M. in the Main Building of New York University located at 24 Waverly Pl. of Washington Square (Room 100).

They're Asking the Questions



An applicant for the next class of the ILGWU Training Institute is questioned by Pres. Dubinsky and Vice Presidents Julius Hochman and Louis Stenberg, during interview held at International headquarters.

'High Wall' Is New
Film on Prejudice
Ideal for Parents

"The High Wall," a new film on prejudice which has been termed useful for union membership meetings, has been added to the ILGWU Film Library and may be borrowed by any ILGWU local free of charge. "The High Wall" was produced under the joint sponsorship of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the State of Illinois Department of Public Information and Mental Health and the Columbia Broadcasting of San Francisco.

'Place in the Sun'
Reopens Talks at
Education Center

The reopening of the ILGWU Educational-Recreational Center at Twelfth High School has been postponed until Apr. 26 due to the extended holiday being observed in the public schools.

"An American Tragedy" and its cinematic counterpart, "A Place in the Sun," will be discussed by Prof. Haskell Block when unionists return to the center.

For those interested in learning more about their union the center will offer several talks by Abraham Wax on the ILGWU program.

Following the discussion period, an athletics program is held in the gymnasium of Twelfth High, West 12th St., between 8th and 9th Aves.

L.A. Meddler's 'Advice'
Books Sir James Pact

The bitter strike against Sir James, Inc., is being artificially prolonged by the interference of a professional union fighter, Gladys Selvin, it was charged last month by William Kow, former director of organizational work in Los Angeles.

Disclosing that James Horowitz, owner of the house manufacturing firm, has on at least three occasions been ready to negotiate a contract with the union, Kow reported that each time Horowitz was persuaded to keep up his battle with

THIRTY-FIVE FINISH
OQC TRAINING CLASS

The Officers' Qualification Courses for 1951-52 were successfully completed by the following members: Sam Berlin, Irving Freedman, Herli L. Stern (Local 117); Abraham Bania, Alex Greenbaum, Abraham Caplan (Local 81); Sam Coleman, Leo Heyman, Bernard Malin, Isaac Meshkew, Alfred Peller, Eli Levine (Local 10); Cecile Brady (Local 37); John Ciprietti, Joseph R. D'Amico, Joseph De Simone, James J. Fallis, John B. Foder, Fred Lombardi, Nicholas Mule, Thomas Turro, Mariano J. Schiano (Local 48); Joseph Arnes, Tina Cantana, Mary Daprik, Anthony P. Coughlin, Dominick Masetta, Louis Minicugno, Joseph Costanzo, Ross Volpe (Local 88); Charles Rood (Local 130); Connie Mundschau (Local 130); and Raymond J. Fosse (Local 162, Union City, N. J.).

Ex-Manager of Local 35
Dies After Long Illness

Luigi Resa, former manager of Local 35, Ladies Tailors, died on Mar. 21 after a lengthy illness. He had headed the local for many years until he retired in 1948. One of the ILGWU pioneers, Resa had participated actively in numerous organizational drives among New York garment workers.

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Disclosing that James Horowitz, owner of the house manufacturing firm, has on at least three occasions been ready to negotiate a contract with the union, Kow reported that each time Horowitz was persuaded to keep up his battle with

the union even though he is finding the strike tremendously costly. Horowitz told Kow that he has already suffered a \$100,000 loss since the beginning of the strike.

At one point, Kow said, the California State Constitution Bureau was making progress in bringing the two parties together. After a year of the "labor advice" the opportunity to settle the strike expired.

Mrs. Selvin appeared at the Sir James factory on the first morning of the strike and injected herself into the situation. The reputable attorney who had been representing Horowitz was then removed and she was given a free hand.

Kow recalled a similar situation in which she had also injected herself into a strike. On the first day of a stoppage in Mulberry Park, she also appeared and attempted to defeat the union. The employer then, however, decided later that it was more profitable for him to settle with the union and exonerate his business in an atmosphere of harmony and cooperation.

City of Hope Auxiliary

The first trade union auxiliary to be chartered by the City of Hope, famed national medical center, was installed Apr. 4 when the Los Angeles Clock Joint Board auxiliary was formally added to the hundreds of groups all over the United States working for that institution. Installation ceremonies were held on the City of Hope grounds with John Stenberg, John Beard, man-

PANEL DISCUSSION

"How Can Mass Media More
Effectively Serve the Nation?"

Featuring Experts in Fields of
Television
Theater
Movies
Radio

SATURDAY, MAY 10 at 12:30 P.M.

Admission tickets free

at
ILGWU EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
1719 BROADWAY

ILGWU STUDENT FELLOWSHIP REUNION: Immediately after the panel. Reservations — 60 cents to cover cost of buffet lunch — should be made immediately.

Corset Chairladies
Hear V.P. of British
Hosiery Workers

At the monthly chairladies meeting of Local 21, Corset and Braider Workers, on Mar. 27, guest speakers were ILGWU Educational Director Mark Starr and W. B. Chamberlain, vice president of the National Union of Hosiery Workers of Great Britain.

Manager Abraham Snyder told chairladies vacation registration cards should be returned to the local office filled out with the requested information. He also announced that interviews of appli-

cants for retirement will start sometime in May and that the payment of this benefit is expected to start after mid-year.

Local 22 manager also reported that the announcement of a special week-end outing to Unity House by the Corset and Braider Workers has brought record registrations. The weekend is planned for June 20.

Funds being completed for a chairladies' institute on May 17. Details will be announced in the next issue of JUSTICE.

More children in the United States between the ages of 5 and 14 die of cancer than of any other disease. Give to the Cancer Crusade.

Low-Rent Housing Program
Can Be Saved by Action Now

PREPARED BY ILGWU POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The low-rent public housing program was badly battered in Washington one Friday night late in March. Night now the program to provide additional homes for lower income groups is bleeding to death.

But it can still be saved, if you act quickly! And you have reasons to act quickly, if you are a tenant. More low-rent housing means more available homes. More low-rent housing means less pressure on you to pay rent increases. You have good reasons to save the low-income housing program, and you can do it with a letter to your Representative or Senator.

So that you may know the full story when you write, here is the sad tale of how they are killing the public housing program. In 1949, a Housing Act was passed authorizing the building of 519,000 units in six-year period. Proof that this housing act was absolutely necessary came in the 1950 census where it was revealed that there are now 11,500 sub-standard dwellings in the United States. The new 519,000 units would nearly be a good BEGINNING.

But the country has seen very little of those 519,000 promised units for two reasons: first, a heavily financed drive of the real estate lobby across the country slowed down the building program at the local level; second, behind the talk about defense needs, the number of units for one year 1951 was cut from 125,000 to 50,000. With the program in its third year, only 105,000 of the 519,000 units are under construction.

Although the present program calls for an appropriation to cover 90,000 units in the fiscal year of 1952-53, the House Committee on Appropriations decided to authorize only enough money to cover 5,000 units. This means 85,000 units for the entire country. This means the end of the public housing program.

The vote to slash the amount of the housing program was 170 to 160. This is a close margin with a 34 vote difference. There were 71 REPRESENTATIVES NOT VOTING! These 71 Representatives held the power. Should the proposal go back to the House of Representatives, the absent 71 may be decisive. WRITE TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVE NOW. Tell him you want the appropriation for 90,000 units for 1952-53 restored. Tell him you want to be certain that he is present and votes for this measure!

To get the money back to the House, it is necessary to get the Senate to reverse the House vote. To get after your Senator, too.

BE PARTICULARLY CERTAIN TO WRITE TO YOUR SENATOR IF HE IS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE. WRITE TO YOUR SENATE COMMITTEE HANDLING THIS HOUSING LEGISLATION:

- BERNARD E. MATHIAS (D), South Carolina
- W. FULBRIGHT (D), Arkansas
- A. WILHELM ROBERTSON (D), Virginia
- JOHN J. SPARKMAN (D), Alabama
- A. ALLEN FRANKS (D), Delaware
- PAUL H. DOUGLAS (D), Illinois
- WILLIAM BENTON (D), Connecticut
- BLAIR BOOTH (D), Michigan
- BONNER S. CARRER (D), Indiana
- JOHN W. BRICKER (R), Ohio
- IRVING M. YVES (R), New York
- ANDREW P. SCHWEPPER (R), Kansas
- EVERETT M. DICKSON (R), Utah

CLOAKERS COLUMN

Isidore Nagler • Manager

Our cutters' organization, which embraces workers in nine apparel trades including coats and suits, dresses and the various miscellaneous trades, is in a unique position to assess the state of the garment industry. The past year has been unfavorable in all branches although the pattern was uneven in respect to declines in employment and earnings.

During the past few weeks there has been a noticeable upturn in activity in some of the trades, notably coats and suits which appear to respond to a rise in retail sales in various sections of the country.

In other trades, the upturn—slight but not insignificant—manifested itself in the last quarter of 1951. Hence, the trend may have more general causes than the lengthening of the spring season due to the late Easter holiday.

It is worth noting some of the factors in the present situation which appear to justify moderate optimism regarding the prospects for the fall season.

It is recognized that the consumer is in an "open to buy" condition. While purchases of apparel are postpondable in favor of other lines, as indicated by the drop in garment sales during recent seasons, a point is reached at which wardrobe must and usually are replenished.

Certain factors which have accounted for the consumer's reluctance to buy apparel are now less potent. The cost of living, which rose rapidly after the attack on Korea, has been relatively stable in recent months, though it is still above the pre-Korea level. Food prices which boom so large in a worker's budget are more or less

LOCAL 10
MEMBERS
REGULAR
MEETING

MONDAY
April 28

Right after work
MANHATTAN CENTER
24th Street and 8th Avenue

slight. Prices of other commodities have been held in line as a result of a drop in wholesale prices such as textiles. With greater confidence in the future the consumer is likely to be less cautious in spending for apparel.

The heavy retail inventories of apparel accumulated during the spare buying periods of late 1950 and early 1951 have now been worked off by vigorous promotions and this will doubtless permit retailers to increase their commitments to manufacturers. There is a distinct possibility of more advance ordering, less hand-to-mouth buying. In this connection it is in-

Battening Down Buttonhole Agreement



Two-year pact between Local 64 and Buttonhole Manufacturers' Assn. was signed by (seated, left to right) Mitchell Klein, association head, Louis Hyman, acting manager of Cloak Joint Board, Manager Isidore Schiffman of Local 64; (standing) Harold Irselton, Abraham Schlesinger and Morris Kapelchik.

teresting to observe that some cutting departments are already working on duplicates for fall coats.

The decline in textile prices, notably wool, which caught many manufacturers with heavy fabric inventories (now substantially reduced) will permit apparel to be sold at fairly reasonable prices. With attractive styling and utilization of interesting fabrics plus sound promotion, the garment manufacturers ought to be able to chalk up a better sales record than they have for the industry.

In view of the recently depressed condition of the workers, the General Executive Board decision that the timing of wage demands in the various branches and markets shall be governed by prevailing local conditions is wise and sound.

The welfare of the garment trades is, of course, dependent to a great extent on overall economic conditions. Notwithstanding adverse conditions in certain industries, total national production and employment have been at record levels. Under the impetus of the defense program there will be a further rise in production and employment during this year. Consumer income will be high and more of it may soon be diverted to purchases of apparel provided, of course, that the buying power of the dollar is not undermined by weakening controls over inflation or by an unduly ineffectual tax policy that would take an unnecessarily large slice of the worker's pay envelope, without tapping other sources that can afford to carry a greater share of the load.

CLOAK
OF-TOWN

George Rubin • Manager

Industrial Score Even

A survey of shops is published in recent months indicates a pin of five new firms. The newly organized shops are as follows:

Pink Mills, West New York, N. J.
Franklin Sportswear, Newburgh, N. Y.

B. J. and S., Hoboken, N. J.
Eaco Sportswear, Union City, N. J.
William Schneider, Paterson, N. J.
During the same period five union shops went out of business, evening up the score. No longer operating are Ed Miller, Newark, N. J.; A. De Froman, Newark; Solly Sportswear, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Stylist Inc., Newark; Century Cloak, Passaic, N. J.

Calvert Drive Gains

The drive to organize Calvert Coat Co., a manufacturer in Middletown, N. Y., is making steady headway. After a lengthy legal battle with the company, the union has succeeded in winning backpay of \$2,735 and reinstatement for four workers who were fired for adding union members and staff others paid tribute to the retiring old-timer at the dinner and a number of telegrams were received from shops all over Connecticut. In addition, the plaque awarded him by the Joint Council of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, Stampatore received a favorable press in the executive board of Locals 141 and 147.

Stampatore Honored
A dinner to honor Charlie Stampatore upon his retirement from the union was given by Local 141, 147 in Bridgeport, Conn., on Apr. 2. Stampatore was lauded for his many years of devoted service to his union and for his exemplary record as shop chairman. Fifty active members and staff others paid tribute to the retiring old-timer at the dinner and a number of telegrams were received from shops all over Connecticut. In addition, the plaque awarded him by the Joint Council of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, Stampatore received a favorable press in the executive board of Locals 141 and 147.

Local 130 Educates

A lecture and discussion on "Social Security" will be sponsored by Local 130 of Monmouth County, N. J., on Apr. 20 in Freehold. The speaker will be J. Herbert Reid, manager of the local Social Security board, Simon Abrams, chairman of the local, reports that members are looking forward to the lecture for clarification as to their rights under the Federal Social Security program.

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N.Y. CLOAK JOINT BOARD
PROMOTESPay Custor Promotion
Sales etoed by Jt. Bd.

Rumors spread around the coat and suit industry by unscrupulous employers that the Cloak Joint Board would permit wage reductions for promotion sales were vigorously squelched by Acting Manager Louis Hyman.

Many cloakmakers were being urged by their employers to be persuaded by the union to accept deals for spring season work. A meeting of managers was summoned by Hyman and a decision was made that applications of this nature would not even be considered.

A strong statement issued by the acting manager states: "Our workers are entitled to a wage increase at this time. We would certainly have demanded one if it were not for the difficult conditions in the market. Therefore, any talk of a reduction in wages for promotion sales is nonsense, especially when no reason can be made that it would appreciably increase production."

Clothing for Italy Flood
Victims Given by Local 48

Several hundred garments were presented last week by Edward Molteni, manager of Local 48, to Purina Pope, chairman of the American Campaign for Italian Flood Relief. Members of the Italian Cloakmakers' Union are continuing their activities on behalf of distressed victims of famine in Italy.

LOCAL 137
Membership Meeting
TUES. APRIL 28
Manhattan Center
Right after work

Local 23 Will Hold
Membership Meet
Apr. 24 at Diplomat

A movie portraying the work of the "City of Hope," national medical center supported by the ILOUWU, will be shown at the next general membership meeting of Local 23 at the Hotel Diplomat on Apr. 24. Registration of skill and sports workers for vacation benefits has been completed, according to Manager Louis Reis. Arrangements are being completed for payment on a shop basis in June.

Shop chairmen are enthusiastically signing up with their families for the local union is Unity House in the Putnam on the June 13 weekend.

Backing for Italy Boys' Town

Contributions for orphanages in Italy were distributed by Vice Pres. Edward Molteni (second from left) at ceremony in Local 48 offices last week. Monignor John Patrick Carroll-Abbing received \$1,000 for expansion of Boys Town in Pozzuoli, and Mayor Ercole Tirone of Salerno accepted \$1,000 for home located in Brindisi. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph M. DeLor, Chairman Matten Donelle of Local 48.

RETIREMENT FUND
SAYS 650 MEMBERS
MAY RETIRE '52

A minimum quota of 650 cloakmakers will be permitted to retire during this year, according to a decision of the Board of Trustees of the Retirement Fund of the Coat and Suit Industry. It was announced by Manager Harry Krugman. In the event that pension applications exceed this number, provision has been made for an increase in the quota.

Notices went out last month to all retired workers informing them that beneficiaries which they can designate for the \$500 death benefit are limited only to husband or wife, children, and children of a deceased child or children, father and mother. Members can specify whether the benefit is to go to one beneficiary or be allocated to several of them.

BUTTONHOLE UNION
SIGNS PACTS WITH
ASSN., NEW FIRMS

A two-year agreement, including a 3 per cent increase in wages, was signed by Local 64, Buttonhole Workers, and the National Buttonhole Manufacturers Assn. on Apr. 1.

The agreement, which went into effect the same day, was signed by acting Manager Louis Ryan on behalf of the Cloak Joint Board, by Manager Isidore Schiffman for Local 64 and by Mitchell Klein, president of the association.

The contract represents eight months of involved negotiations which were finally brought to a successful conclusion. All features of the old contract were renewed.

On Mar. 29 Local 64 also concluded an agreement with the Figure Buttonhole Corp. and the Figure Buttonhole Corp., three operating for a new industry. This agreement, for

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LABORS' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

BIG STEEL AT BAY

The bristling anger and irresponsible arrogance of the outraged steel barons invaded millions of family living rooms last week as the spokesman for that billionnaire's industry stated its case against the government of the people of the United States. "Is your boy making \$1.70 an hour in Korea?" was the plaintive query of Mr. Big Steel, who gets more than \$100,000 a year.

Modestly admitting, "I am fair minded," he castigated the President of the United States for not "telling the American people he meant profits before taxes" when he declared that the steel industry has never been so profitable as it is today. With his self-confessed "deep sense of responsibility" he completely forgot to mention that out of much more modest earnings workers also pay taxes.

The reason for the industry's blustering reply is clear to anyone familiar with its history of devotion to maximum profits and only incidental regard for the welfare of its workers. Men who in their own time commanded courts of private police, wielded unchallenged monopolistic powers, influenced legislators and courts through an army of faithful lobbyists and servants can't be blamed for getting red in the face when their policies are challenged, even if the challenger is the chief executive of the people of the United States.

The main burden of Big Steel's plea was that the Wage Stabilization Board "included public members" who were actors in this corrupt political deal. Yet, so long as they thought they could win a decision in their own favor the steel industry spokesmen, including industry representatives on the board, made no charge that the final recommendations would necessarily be unfair.

The secondary burden of Big Steel's cry for justice was that the steel industry now faces the possibility of having to make the union shop a universal fact in its ranks. The spokesman for an industry that forcefully stymied workers' wishes at Homestead, McKeesport and the fields outside of Chicago now raises the banner against compelling workers "to join a union against their will."

In this light the steel-industry's anxious concern with fair play and constitutionality is clearly a sham front for a campaign to preserve the sanctity of its profits, block the spread of union security and undermine all protective controls by a direct attack on the impartiality of the tripartite type of agency.

By its refusal to bargain, the industry has been able to precipitate the present crisis at a time when the renewal of the Defense Production Act is being considered. Already there are signs that such a renewal may be delayed or blocked by legislators who share Big Steel's chagrin. It may be expected that for them even the inflationary Capchert provisions, under which the steel companies could obtain sizeable price boosts, will become a symbol of dictatorial control.

Seizure of the steel plants was the government's last-resort, desperate effort to keep steel coming in spite of the steel leaders' refusal to produce on any but their own dictated terms. Steel is the material base of our defense effort as the Defense Production Act is its legislative safeguard. The supply of one and the effectiveness of the other must be sustained against the attack of the steel barons.

OF TIME AND THE RIVER

Eight months ago we said that the "present piecemeal plan for Missouri flood control developed by the U. S. Army Engineers in 1944 to block establishment of a Missouri Valley Authority is almost always effective—except during floods." Once again, tragic confirmation of this fact is being spread across the nation's mid-section by the rampaging Missouri River.

Property, life and vast unhampered power resources are being swept along with the Missouri mud that now covers countless acres of farmlands and city sections. Only those with vested interests in the present costly and archaic "system" of flood control remain standing against the sweep of water and the desperate need of the valley's inhabitants. How many more floods will it take to win the counterpart of a Tennessee Valley Authority with all its benefits for this long-suffering section of the country?

"Can You Beat THAT?"



Freedom, Limited

From remarks made by the Senator from New York this month before the National Democratic Club.

by
Herbert H. Lehman

THE present quota system, which is our chief mechanism for restricting immigration, was enacted shortly after the end of World War I, in the backwash of reaction which followed that war. In the years between 1890 and 1914, an average of 1,000,000 immigrants per year entered this country. But by 1920, a reaction had set in. An economic depression was on the way.

And so Congress passed the Immigration Act of 1921, and then the Act of 1924. These acts restricted immigration by setting up a quota system. But the quota system worked out at that time was frankly based on purely racial and racist theories, the same theories which were being espoused in Germany by an agitator named Adolf Hitler. It is an actual fact that our quota system was developed from the identical axioms that Hitler later used in his rise to power.

Indeed, later during the Nazi period in Germany, the German radio frequently quoted from the immigration debates in the U. S. Congress in the early 1920's to show that members of our Congress felt the same way the Nazis did about so-called race and the so-called superiority of the so-called Nordics.

According to this discredited theory, people from southern and eastern Europe are racially inferior to people from western and northern Europe. Hence in accordance with this incredible doctrine, Congress provided that the preponderant number of immigrants coming to the United States must be from the so-called Nordic countries.

Thus, our quota system was arranged to admit roughly 150,000 immigrants annually. But of this number, 85 per cent had to be from northern and western Europe . . . more than 40 per cent from Great Britain alone. The remaining 15 per cent was divided among the countries of southern, central and eastern Europe, and from Africa and Asia.

As the quota system has actually worked in the last 30 years, only a small number of immigrants from northern and western Europe have come to the United States. Only 10 per cent of the huge British quota has been used. Ninety per cent of that quota has been unused, and thus wasted.

But the quotas of the countries of southern, central and eastern Europe are so small that they have not been used, and thus wasted.

instance, who apply for admission into the United States, today will be considered as possible immigrants for 1954, '55, and '56. And under these conditions, of course, relatively few are encouraged to apply.

Under the terms of the Displaced Persons Act, a considerable number of people from some of the countries of eastern and southern Europe were admitted into the United States, but these numbers were ordered subtracted from future quotas. Thus the quota for Germany was mortgaged by 50 per cent until the year 2013, for Poland, until the year 1999, for Yugoslavia, until 2001, for Latvia, until the year 2274, for Estonia, to the year 2146, and so on.

This, of course, is completely unreal, and completely ridiculous. It is not only unrealistic, it is tragic for the refugees from these countries, who have fled from Communist tyranny, who are thus barred, whatever their qualifications, from entering the United States.

BY now, however, the quota system is so deeply ingrained in our laws that it is, perhaps, unrealistic to try to root it out, completely. What we can and should do is to modify it, to take the racist taint away.

There has been some in the Humphrey-Lehman Bill by making those quota nations which are not used by British and other nationals from northern and western Europe available to persons from countries like Greece, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

This is an essential improvement over our present laws. I hope there may be widespread support for this measure. Only through such support, and by public expressions of such support, will we have a chance to get this vital proposal enacted.

In the early days of our country, an American President, James Madison, remarked, "That part of America which has encouraged immigrants the most has advanced the most rapidly in population, agriculture and the arts."

It was true in President Madison's day. It is still true today.

Cancer is a disorderly growth of cells of the body's tissues. If it is not destroyed or removed, it never ceases to grow and eventually causes death. Contribute to the Cancer Crusade.